

PATTERSON of South Carolina seems to be the high-tonedest man in all the country round. No power in the Senate or out of it can, he says, drive him from what he believes is right. So heroic devotion to duty is very touching. As might be expected from a man under indictment for felony he shows an ex-

never saw, he says, the Republican party so fluttered before. The general opinion is that the worst fluttered thing on this continent today is Patterson.

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PATTERSON says to the Senate: "It is better for the peace and quiet and protection of our people that you should vote to seat Gen. Butler." Johnny must be allowed to pull the cat's tail or Johnny will cry.

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"That Bridget of ours" is the latest of the series. Now that our novelists have got into the kitchen where will they go next?

**The Senate Struggle.**

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**Graphic Description of Monday's Scene—  
Defense of the Recreant Senators—Sitting  
it Out.**

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The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser furnishes the following graphic account of Monday's scene in the Senate: When

Conover and Patterson came in all eyes were turned on them at once, and to the end of the session every movement they made was watched. The bearing of these men was quite different. No Republican Senators appeared to notice them. Conover seemed entirely unconcerned; those accustomed to his face could see no change in it. On the contrary Patterson's attempt to appear unconcerned was painful. The neglect of the Republicans changed this into defiance. He was often over

on the Democratic side, and from first to last was ill at ease. Under a part of the day's indiction he winced, but whenever he spoke his air was defiant. He did not fail to make good points and strong ones at various times, but they were felt by most to have little weight on the floor to day. Pinchback stood in the cloak-room door on the Republican side, and seemed delighted at the tangle. In the corresponding door on the Democratic side was M. C. Butler. Thurman's resolution to discharge the committee

from the consideration of Butler's case was called promptly at one o'clock. Davis of Illinois rose first, when the galleries and Senators leaned toward him. In a few brief and clear sentences he gave his reasons for sustaining the resolution. Mr. Edmunds replied, and had the laugh on Davis at once, by calling attention to the fact that, while he had spoken of the two parties in the Senate, he had not so much as mentioned the third, which Davis himself was. He also made a strong point on Davis, for com-

from the bench and arguing that the investigation by the committee, sitting as judges, and the evidence and argument of counsel were unnecessary in settling so grave a case. Edmund's appeal for proceeding with due regard to the rules and regulations of the Senate, and settling the case with a proper regard for law and justice, and not introducing in place of the more certain and definite laws, as the result of corrupt bargain, precipitate legislation, which till then had not taken definite shape. McDonald interrupted to ask if Edmunds

"But I believe it," McDonald interposed that he, for one, would help investigate such a charge, and Edmunds retorted that McDonald would have a chance to help if he lived much longer. Under all this Paterson winced and Conover became aroused. Edmunds, who had been given the management of the Republican side, tried then to once more allow the Butler case to go forward as regular as should, and that it might no longer be an important business, the Senate should proceed to the consideration of executive business. With

of Patterson and Conover. Both, on the roll call, answered No. Conover with decision, Patterson with a voice he could hardly control. All saw how the battle was opening, and how the lines were drawn, when the president announced the result as 28 to 30. The next vote was awaited on all sides with interest. Christy rose to speak for the vote, explaining why he should vote against the proposition. Edmunds went up to consult the Vice President and showed him a paper which was evidently to play a part in the next move, and Patterson went over for a talk with Thurman,

the Democratic side. Thurman rose and yielded to Patterson for an explanation. It was a sensational appearance under sensational circumstances. Patterson claimed that he had been and was a true Republican; that he loved the party and would rather lose his right arm than betray it. Patterson said Butler was elected, had long ago expressed this opinion, and had long since announced in the press that he should vote for him. If that was corruption Senators could make the most of it. He declared he had informed his Republican associates that he would vote for Kellogg if the

fault that it had not been. He attempted to arraign Conkling for his charge of an unholy alliance, and Edmunds for his vote in the Senate, which had been the cause of attention to his remarks. It was painful to hear him. There was evidently pity for him in the minds of many and disgust was written on the faces of many more. His case was a bad one and his management of it, if possible, worse. His attempt to arraign Senators whom he said had counseled President Hayes to commit what, with great ceremony, he had called a "blunder," and the withdrawing of the troops from the support of the Chamberlain Legislature—brought down

Christianity upon him with a force of logic that Patterson did not expect. If Patterson believed the Republic was a democracy, then the Chamberlain legislature, it was, of course, because he (Patterson) believed that legislature legal. If it was legal, Hampton was illegal. The Chamberlain legislature elected Corbin. Why, then, did Patterson now announce that he should vote for Butler, who was elected by the Hampton body. Patterson's prompted exclamation, "That's passed between him and I," and Butler on Thursday involved. He floundered and crossed his track, and Conover in coming to his assistance only

injured his own case by rising and attacking in the Senate. [Conover] said that he had not required him. [Conover] to vote on the occasion Paterson referred to. Both were much discomfited in their first attempt at explanation. Conover followed in a prepared personal explanation. From this preparation he fared better than Paterson, but his reasons for handing the Republican Senate over to the Democrats were such as had no place on the floor. He tried to make a personal appeal to the back's and to break the force of Edmonds's strong words, and his skilled leadership by his weak attack upon his record in that case. After

The Republicans listened, or rather waited, until these two worthies were done, and then the second move on the part of the Republicans was developed. Edmunds, prefacing his remarks with calling the attention of the Senators to the "fact of the alleged corruption which was on the street," about the Capitol, in the press, throughout the land and in the mouths of everybody, sent up to be read an amendment to Thurman's resolution, providing that the

once proceeded to inquire whether there had been such corrupt bargaining. The whole Democratic side saw the effect of this, and was thrown by it into general excitement. Gordon with an insulting air, rose and said he would not reply to Edmunds's innuendoes in the words of Webster, "I will not be drawn down to the level of them as abuse and the cowardly resort of force and falsehood." Gordon intimated that stories were equally prevalent that the Republicans had tried to make every court of justice acting in Patterson's case here an altar of sacrifice for party purposes. To this Ed-

evidence which made him think it possible that such stories could be true, he could not too speedily bring it to the attention of the senate. Edmunds met the Democrats, who objected to his resolution on various reasons, and the press declaration was made when the press was full, and every mouth here was full, and the air itself was full, of the charges that corrupt bargains had been made in the very presence of the Senate, it became Senators and the friends of the claimant. Butler as well, to investigate them before proceeding further. Patterson protested against the unfairness of

against an investigation with assertions of his innocence and his readiness to be investigated, but when the vote came he remained silent, while the other members of the caucus voted loudly "No." Tharm's effect on astonishment that Edmonds should arraign a Senator on a newspaper report without evidence. He charged that it was all a trick to beat his resolution and cited several instances where Senators-elect under charges had been admitted. He roused the Democratic side effectively, and, as the result proved, he won. The Republican side, for as the roll-call went on, they voted against investigating himself. Patzavay

gongled and Davis' side. A roll call vote was taken by the Democrats, and for the present defeated the Republicans. Davis was asked any inquiry. The failure of the roll call showed the Republicans that Patterson and Conover were in the full power of the Democrats. But one more vote was attempted to see if they intended to help to sit the matter out. Allison moved to go into executive session, but this was lost and the Republicans settled down to a long trial of several hours continuing the debate. After a one hour's debate, Davis' vote an executive session was obtained and this continued for nearly two hours. At its close however, the Democrats still claimed the











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